Nippon Times

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Vital Task Ended By Diet, Tuesday; Main Bills Passed

Lower House Members Begin Election Campaigns Under Revised Law

The 89th Extraordinary Session of the Imperial Diet, which was convened on November 26, ended its labors Tuesday, with the House of Peers duly adjourned and the House of Representatives dissolved. The Lower House members immediately launched upon election campaigns under the revised Election Law designed "to reflect the true wishes of the people."

The Diet was originally scheduled to sit in session for 18 days until December 14 but was prolonged by four days. It has accomplished notable works in the course of its 22-day session to pave the way for a democratic Japan and its revival from the terrific effects of the war. It passed the three major bills for Election Law amendment, Labor Union Law and agrarian reform, besides abolishing various wartime legislations and moving a number of resolutions and recommendations aimed to improve the people's livelihood.

The House of Representatives formally ended its 22-day session Tuesday when Speaker Toshio Shimada read the Imperial Rescript ordering the dissolution of the House at its afternoon plenary session.

Prior to this action, the House approved the resolutions calling for reform of the judicial system and increased production of fertilizers. The House also passed the Potsdam Declaration bill after it heard Chairman Tanizo Koyama report on the findings of the committee on the measure.

The House of Peers, meanwhile, also concluded its session Tuesday afternoon when it adjourned after approving the bills on supplementary budgets for the current fiscal year and the agrarian reform bill after reports were made on the findings of the respective committees by Viscount Takamasa Hachijo, chairman of the budget committee, and Baron Masatane Inada, chairman of the farm bill committee.

The House, however, left the bill for revision of the Criminal Suit Law as it did not pass the debate stage.

The House of Peers, at a pleanry session opened at 10:17 a.m. Tuesday passed the Labor Union Law bill without amendment after it heard Chairman Kakichi Kawarada report on the findings of the committee in charge of the bill. At the outset of the session, the House received reports on the findings of the Petitions Committee from Chairman Viscount Yasumichi Kato. The session went into recess at 10:39 a.m.

The Upper House committee charged with investigating the agrarian reform bill met at 10:15 a.m. and following minute deliberations, unanimously approved the farm bill before it adjourned at about noon.

At the meeting of the Committee on the Imperial Ordinances issued in connection with the Potsdam Declaration, of the House of Representatives, which opened at 11:05 a.m. Tuesday, Takeo Mitamura, Independent, questioned the Communications Board on the opinions expressed in radio broadcasts, and said that the effect of radio broadcasts on the people is very extensive, but liberty without responsibility is not true liberty, and the views expressed in recent broadcasts are very irresponsible.

The Government, in reply, said that at present radio broadcasts are under two separate controls, the technical matters being under the control of the Communications Board and the variety and nature of broadcast matter controlled by the Board of Information. Thus, various difficulties are caused but it is planned to organize a committee by selecting authorities on various subjects so that broadcast matter will be authentic and responsible, in cooperation with SCAP, it was further explained.

Interpellator Mitamura then said that Prime Minister Suzuki in the latter period of the war, urged the people to put up a hard fight, and although it is recognized that his personality and ideas are peaceful, he cannot escape moral responsibility in an objective sense. The Prime Minister recommended Suzuki as the President of the Privy Council, but said he should take more cautious steps in such matters in the future.

Replying to Takechiyo Matsuda, Progressive, who brought up the question of self-reflection respecting the barbarism revealed in cruel acts committed everywhere, Prime Minister Shidehara said that the object of the Potsdam Declaration and the instrument of surrender is eradication of militarism, revision and

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U.S. May Break Soon With Franco Regime; Exile Also Predicted

The United States may soon break off relations with the Franco regime in Spain, according to an announcement reported from Washington quoted by the Sydney radio Monday. As reported earlier Acting Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, received the former Republican Premier of Spain, Juan Negrin. A State Department official said that the conversation was informal and dealt with the Spanish situation. The London Daily Herald, meanwhile, said that Franco may make way for exile by retiring early next year. In his place he will set up a council of generals whose task will be to prepare for the restoration of the monarchy while keeping Spain safe for reactionary purpose.

Jan. 24 Likely Date For National Polling

Revised Election Law Promulgated on Monday After Privy Council Approval

With the 89th Extraordinary Session of the Diet dissolved on Tuesday following promulgation and enforcement of the revised Election Law on the previous day, it has become clear that the general election will be held around January 24 of next year and that the new Diet session will be convoked around February 5.

Although it is stipulated in the revised Election Law that the general election shall take place between the 26th and 30th days after Diet dissolution, the supplementary regulations provide that the forthcoming election may be held later than 30 days after dissolution.

The Government, therefore, by virtue of the same regulations, will postpone the holding of the January election in order to make necessary preparations. It was further learned that about 10 days will be required to obtain full results of the general election which is necessary for the convocation of the new Diet.

In view of the large number of voters who will enjoy voting rights for the first time in the forthcoming January election, such as women, and young men between the age of 20 and 25, the Government, in fear that a tendency toward abstaining from voting may prevail among these newly-enfranchised people, favors holding the election on Sunday.

Since January 24 is at present considered the most convenient day for the poll, the Government will make it a special holiday so that as many voters as possible will duly use their voting rights.

Effective Monday, meanwhile, the Government promulgated the revised Election Law and two other relevant regulations. It is understood that the Government will shortly take steps to promulgate an Imperial Ordinance pertaining to the date of the general election, thereby completing preparations for the January election.

The enforcement of the revised Election Law was preceded by its sanction by the Privy Council session on Monday afternoon in the Presence of His Majesty the Emperor. The session was attended by President Baron Kantaro Suzuki, Vice-President Dr. Toru Shimizu, members of the Council, Prime Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara, all other Cabinet Ministers and Wataru Narahashi, Director of the Bureau of Legislation. Their Imperial Highnesses Princes Takamatsu and Mikasa honored the session with their presence.

The Council approved the revised Election Law amended by the Diet, the revised ordinance pertaining to enforcement of the same Law and a regulation on a special case in the voters' list system. It also approved an amendment of the ordinance pertaining to Imperial Household rituals. The revision is featured by higher seating order at Court for members of both Houses of the Diet. The President of the Upper House and the Speaker of the Lower House have now been promoted from the 12th to the sixth seat in the first Court order of precedence, a seat below that occupied by Ministers of State and above that occupied by former Prime Ministers and Ministers of State. The Vice-President and Vice-Speaker, respectively, of the Upper and Lower Houses will be elevated from the 20th to the 12th seat in the second Court order of precedence, a seat below that occupied by officials of the Shinnin (Imperial Nomination) rank and below that held by those with the First Class Order of Paulownia with the Grand Cordon. This seat was previously occupied by the President and Speaker of the Upper and Lower Houses of the Diet, respectively.

Members of both Houses of the Diet will be promoted from the 30th seat of the fourth Court order in precedence to the 24th seat of the third Court order, marking a jump by 15 seats.

New Battle Looms In Northwest Java As Troops Gather

Indonesians Reported Massing Between Batavia, Bandoeng; British Also Active

Indonesian forces are massing between Batavia and Bandoeng in what may be a plan for another attack according to a Sydney broadcast on Monday, quoting a late dispetch from Batavia. Things are reported to have been going well in Java for the past three days although a San Francisco broadcast on the same day also reported that the native troops are getting ready for a stand against the British in northwest Java. Considerable amount of arms have been transported there according to the Dutch News Agency, Aneta, and sporadic fighting is said to be continuing elsewhere on the island.

A New Delhi broadcast said that the British have made two troop movements in Java. More than 1,100 British troops have been moved to Batavia from Surabaya and also other troops have been moved to Bandoeng. An official statement declared that both cities are quiet.

According to San Francisco radio on Monday, Sutan Sjahrir and Dr. I. R. Soekarno, Indonesian Nationalist leaders, have started on a tour of Java in the hope of preventing further violence by the extremists party. Sjahrir said he is expecting further peace proposals from the Dutch.

Village Wiped Out

Kyodo-USIS

BATAVIA, December 17.—British forces wiped out another Javanese village in reprisal for "continuous sniping." The village was near Buitenzorg in western Java.

Other British forces went into action in the Semarang area while in Batavia there was considerable shooting. The British announced that all Allied war prisoners and internees had been evacuated from embattled Ambarawa and British forces there have withdrawn.

Massacre Statement Denied

Kyodo-AP

BATAVIA, December 16.—An official denial was made that Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Harding, British assistant Provost Marshall said on November 24 that 60 Indonesian police were shot down in cold blood by Dutch and Amboinese troops in an attack on the Indonesian Central Police Station here.

Ralph H. Morton, Associated Press correspondent at Sydney, Australia, said he wrote a story from information supplied to him and Harry Plumeridge of the Australian Associated Press in an interview, "I am certain that Harding made the statement," he asserted.

British Brigadier Maclean in a letter said that statements attributed to Harding are "entirely false and an distortion of true facts." He asserted that Harding actually said that 63 members of the civil police, including some inspectors, were made prisoners by the Dutch military personnel on November 18, and on his (Harding) orders some of them were released.

Harding approved Maclean's statement, but declined further comment.

Norton said that notes were taken at the interview and he personally investigated the story. He said he heard and saw some of the November 18 shooting near the police station and later he was shown a 21-day-old baby lying wounded in an Indonesian hospital, whom the Indonesian doctors said was the victim of the police station shooting. He said, at the same time, he was shown wounded Indonesian police officers).

SOVIETS TRY 10 GERMANS

Nazis Charged With Atrocities Committed at Smolensk

Kyodo-AP

MOSCOW, December 17—The Russians opened their own war crimes trial Saturday when 10 Germans of low rank were arraigned before the military tribunal charged with atrocities in the Smolensk area during the Nazi occupation.

There are indications that they participated in killing more than 135,000 Soviet citizens, looting and destroying industrial enterprises and houses, experimenting on Russians captives and draining blood from children for trasfusions to German soldiers.

Russians Have Agreed To Give Up to Chinese Former Manchu Ruler

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, December 17.—The newspaper Ta Kung Pao in a dispatch from Changchun today said the Russians agreed to hand over Henry Pu Yi, erstwhile puppet Emperor of Manchoukuo. Pu Yi was seized by the Russians shortly after they invaded Manchuria and was reportedly taken to Moscow.

1st Moscow Session Shrouded in Secrecy

Big Three Foreign Ministers Hold Second Meeting On Monday

The second meeting of the Big Three Foreign Ministers took place in Moscow on Monday, according to a New Delhi broadcast.

A San Francisco broadcast stated that the Foreign Secretaries of Great Britain and the United States went to work on Monday on a wide variety of international problems, including various proposals for control of the atomic bomb.

The San Francisco broadcast also stated that U. S. Secretary of State Byrnes, British Foreign Secretary Bevin and Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov met in a preliminary session on Sunday evening. An air of secrecy surrounded the meeting and there was no other statement of their first session.

All Moscow newspapers featured prominently the arrival of Foreign Secretary Bevin and his statement to the press that cooperation between Britain and Russia was essential, according to a Chungking broadcast.

One correspondent reports Bevin as saying that matters of policy would be discussed at the conference, that there will be no scientific discussions and no reference to the Washington agreement between Britain and the United States.

Foreign Secretary Bevin commenting on the talks between the Big Three Foreign Ministers who met again on Monday voiced the opinion that the world is in a terrible mess.

Bevin said that in regard to atomic energy they will discuss the problem of policy and will not have scientific discussion.

No Communique Issued

Kyodo-AP

MOSCOW, December 17.—No communique was issued after the first session of foreign ministers of Russia, the United States and Great Britain.

Observers said an exploratory progress was made.

Cordiality was much in evidence and it is learned that United States Secretary James F. Byrnes, and British Secretary Ernest Bevin asked Russia's Molotov to preside as chairman.

EXECUTION STAY GRANTED

Petitions on Yamashita Reach U.S. Supreme Court

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 17.—The Supreme Court, today, granted Lieutenant General Tomoyuki Yamashita, former commander of Japanese forces in the Philippines, a stay of execution as a war criminal pending action on his petitions for a review of decision by the Philippines Supreme Court, which refuses to set aside his army court martial.

The United States Supreme Court has adjourned until January 2, and the attaches do not expect it to announce its decision on the petitions before that date.

The air-mailed petitions were received today shortly before the court granted a stay.

Economic Depression Seen

Another 1929 economic depression has been predicted by the Daily Telegraph, London, if the United States tends to swamp the world markets with her exports while keeping her barriers against imports and unless Britain is able to extend her export, according to a London broadcast on Monday.

French, Briton Arrested

Kyodo-AP

SHANGHAI, December 10.—Roland Sarley, former director of the French municipal policy in Shanghai, and L. K. Kentwell, former British attorney, who renounced his citizenship, were taken into custody today by the Woosung-Shanghai garrison headquarters for questioning in collaborationist investigation. The headquarters said Kentwell once served in the Legislative Yuan of the puppet Nanking Government. The French town protested Sarley's arrest claiming violation of prewar treaties.

7 Red Delegates Reach Chungking; Unity Hopes High

Consultative Council Ready to Thrash Out Differences—Marshall Awaited

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, December 17.—New hope for the prevention of all-out civil war in China and the achievement of national unity was stimulated yesterday with the presence in Chungking of all seven Communist delegates to the Political Consultative Council.

The delegation headed by General Chou En-lai, "deputy leader of the Chinese Communist Party, includes General Yen Chien Ying, Chief of Staff of the Communist armies.

The consultative council will attempt to compose all outstanding problems between the Nationalists and Communists. If the accord is reached General Yeh likely will remain in Chungking to work out technical details in connection with any decisions affecting Nationalist or Communist armies.

Chou and Yeh will be in Chungking when General George C. Marshall arrive next Thursday. They will be ready to meet him any time he wishes.

Wu's Personal Opinion

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, December 17.—Minister of Information K. C. Wu today declared as his "personal opinion" that the Chinese Government would agree to coalition with the Communists provided there are no independent armies or territories in China.

Wu asserted the Communists wanted to retain their armies and obtain independent control over the northern provinces where perils of a civil war are the greatest.

The Minister declared official quarters did not consider President Truman's statement on America's China policy in the light of a warning because the aims are identical with those of the National Government.

The President's declaration drew enthusiastic approval from Government leaders generally but police skepticism from the Communists.

Chiang Reviews Troops

Kyodo-AP

PEIPING, December 16.—Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek made their first public appearance in Peiping and reviewed the 5th Marine Regiment units on parade near the legation quarter of ancient Tartar Wall.

They presented swords to more than a score of officers and men.

SET FOR TREATY REVISION

Egypt Asks Britain to Open Negotiations as Deadline Looms

Egypt Prime Minister Nekrashy Pasha said in Cairo on Sunday that his Government has asked Britain to open negotiations for the revision of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty, according to a Melbourne broadcast. The treaty is due for revision next August.

In this connection, a Cairo report said that the point with the Egyptians is the evacuation of the British troops, who, under the terms of the treaty, may remain in Egypt until 1946. The Egyptians are also raising the question of control of the Suez Canal and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Meanwhile, a New Delhi broadcast stated that the Egyptian Government has approved the Bretton Woods International Monetary Agreement and ratification by Parliament is expected shortly.

Yank Weekly Folds Up

Kyodo-USIS

WASHINGTON, December 15.—Termination of the U.S. army weekly, Yank, was announced yesterday by General Dwight Eisenhower. At one time, Yank had an editorial staff of 120 and published 16 separate editions.

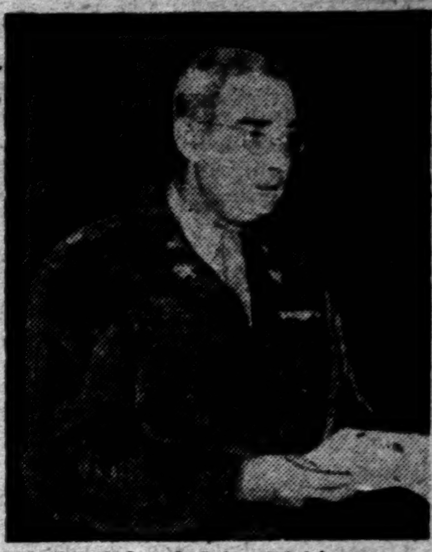
KONOYE RITES ON FRIDAY

Funeral services for the late Prince Fumimaro Konoye, former Prime Minister, are scheduled to be held from 1 p.m. Friday, at the Yoseikan, Morioka-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo, in accordance with Shinto rites. The funeral committee is headed by Prince Tadashige Shimazu who is to be assisted by Kakichi Kawarada, vice-chairman of the committee.

Weather Report

Today's weather forecast by the Central Meteorological Observatory at 11 a.m. Tuesday. Fair with northwesterly winds. The highest temperature here yesterday was 55 degrees and the lowest was 34.

Heads Defense



Lt. Colonel John Dickinson

Australia Clarifies Policy Toward Japan

Evatt of FEAC Wants Japanese Blamed for Aggression And Atrocity Punished

Australian Prime Minister Joseph Chifley stated that Dr. Herbert Evatt, Australian representative on the Far Eastern Advisory Commission, had expressed the view adopted by the Government toward the future of Japan, according to a Sydney broadcast on Monday.

The main points, he said, had been the insistence on the punishment of the Japanese responsible for acts of aggression and atrocity, destruction of the Japanese military action, need for economic and social reforms designed to deprive Japan of the power to make war, and to help the Japanese develop a genuinely democratic society.

Dutch Delegates Picked

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 16.—The Netherlands Embassy here disclosed yesterday that three Dutch delegates on the Far Eastern Advisory Commission will leave Washington December 26 for Japan.

The members are Professor G. A. P. Weljer of Utrecht University in Amsterdam, a long time resident of the Dutch East Indies, Dr. A.D.A. De Kat Angelino and Jonkheer O.O. Reuchlin. Angelino variously was assigned in official capacities in the Orient and resided in Tokyo and Peiping at length.

AZERBAIJAN HEAD NAMED

Premier Pishevari Completes Formation of His Cabinet

Kyodo-USIS

LONDON, December 17.—The Azerbaijan Parliament reportedly elected M. Shabustarias as president of the newly established autonomous province of northern Iran.

At the same time, Premier Jafer Pishevari was said to have completed the formation of his Cabinet for "National Government of Iranian Azerbaijan," that province in Soviet occupation zone which was torn in recent weeks by revolt.

Mooting Truman's Power

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 17.—The House scheduled a debate today on the question of how much authority to give President Truman in his dealings with the United Nations Organization. The controversial subject is the main issue in a bill providing for full participation by this country in the United Nations Organization.

Bulgaria Picks Kolarov

Kyodo-USIS

SOFIA, December 17.—The Bulgarian Parliament has appointed as its speaker Vassil Kolarov, Communist Party's deputy leader, who has returned to Bulgaria after 20 years' exile in Moscow, said a UP report.

Strike Breaks in Singapore

Kyodo-UP

SINGAPORE, December 17.—Eight thousand civilian employes of the British military administration today went on a strike at this British naval base over a demand for wage increases. Authorities said essential services are not affected. Many strikers are being replaced with Japanese prisoners organized in labor gangs.

Spain To Repay Italy

Kyodo-AP

ROME, December 15.—The financial paper Il Gyobe said that the terms of the new Spanish-Italian trade agreement provides that Spain repay one-third of the 5,000,000,000 lire (about $50,000,000) which she owes Italy for war materials furnished France during the Spanish civil war.

War Crime Trials Begin on Tuesday In Port City Court

Allied Organ Opens Prosecution Action Against Tsuchiya On Atrocity Charge

The trial of Tatsuo Tsuchiya, "Little Glass Eye," was begun by the nine-man American Military Trial Commission at 1:30 p.m. Tuesday in the courtroom of the Yokohama District Court with the defendant arriving a little before 1 p.m. Major Louis Geffen prosecuted the Japanese guard accused of murdering and torturing American prisoners of war at a camp in Mitsushima. Lieutenant Colonel Dickinson was the defense attorney.

The stage for the afternoon session was set on Monday when the Commission decided on the procedure for the trials which will mean life or death for the first five Japanese tried.

Two large American flags were draped at both ends of the Commission bench. The courtroom is a comparatively small room with a grilled skylight letting in only a minimum of light.

Colonel Oliver E. Trechter, who had arrived from Niigata on Monday afternoon, presided at the first day of the war crimes trial to be held in Japan.

Japanese on Defense Council

Jiko Watanabe, president of the Yokohama Lawyer's Association, and Masanao Inoue, interpreter, served on the defense council of Tatsuo Tsuchiya at the defendant's request, according to a PRO press release. Tsuchiya, who is charged with committing inhuman and brutal atrocities against American prisoners of war, went on trial Tuesday afterday at the Yokohama court house in court room Number One.

Watanabe had his own interpreter as he does not speak English. The interpreter, by name of Inoue, also was requested by the defendant. Watanabe stated that he was pleased with the manner in which the American defense attorneys had prepared the case and that he had no plans of his own.

Watanabe attended the Central University of Tokyo for two years and passed the Japanese Law Examination in 1921. He has practiced both civil and criminal law for the past 23 years but has had no experience in International Law. Inoue, who will serve as interpreter for the Japanese council, attended the University of California for two years and studied English literature.

Major Louis Geffen, prosecutor from Atlanta, Georgia, stated that it will take the prosecution approximately two days to present its case. The prosecution intends to call only one medical witness as most of its evidence will be documentary affidavits taken from liberated prisoners of war.

The procedure by which Japanese accused of war crimes will be tried in the first war crime trials to be held in Japan was argued by the prosecution and defense in the first open session of the American Military Trial Commission Monday morning in the courtroom of the Yokohama courthouse. The approved procedure, was decided upon at a closed session in the afternoon.

Thus the stage was set for the first defendant, Tatsuo Tsuchiya, accused of murdering and torturing American prisoners of war at a camp in Mitsushima. The procedure of the court assures him and all defendants who will follow him of a fair trial in the American tradition, a PRO press release said.

AP said, however, that it was decided not to translate the record from English to Japanese. Lieutenant Colonel Dickinson, chief defense counsel, said such a translation would mean the trials would last more than a year. The defendants will be given a complete translation of evidence against them, however, when such evidence is given in English.

The Commission met Monday morning in a drab courtroom of Yokohama District Court as drizzling rain fell outside. The witness chair, standing on a low dais, in the well of the court, was vacant as the session limited itself to regulations and procedure.

Colonel William B. Yancey presided in the absence of Colonel Oliver E. Trechter, president of the court, who was delayed. He arrived in Yokohama in time to preside at the closed session in the afternoon.

The discussion in the morning was technical most part.

The nine-man Commission also includes Colonel John H. Ball, Colonel John J. O'brien, Colonel Clarence C. Clendenen, Colonel Charles Blanchard, Colonel Joseph J. Fraser, Lieutenant Colonel John C. Diller and Colonel Michael Buckley, Jr.

Major Louis Geffen and Lieutenant David D. Day, Jr. will prosecute Tsuchiya.

Parties Make Plans For Coming Election

Lower House Is Dissolved Tuesday; Balloting Is Slated January 24

The House of Representatives having been dissolved Tuesday, all parties have started plans for their campaigns in the coming election which is now believed to take place on about January 24. The Progressive Party which had the overwhelming majority in the House with 272 seats in the 89th Extraordinary Diet just concluded, is falling behind other parties in this respect because of its inability to select its president as yet.

Looking over the policies of the various parties in connection with the coming election, the Progressive Party is following the principle of concentrating its main effort on the reelection of members of the past Diet. In contrast to this, both the Liberal and Social Democratic Parties propose to elect new men, firmly confident of the reelection of past members.

The main weaknesses of the Progressive Party lie in the fact that it is a composite party, succeeding mainly the former Dai Nippon Seijikai, and also its inability of selecting its president. The party must decide on its president as soon as possible, but in trying to do so there is danger of a split among the members. It is certain some members will leave the party on this account. The party is also expected to appoint its election campaign manager following the selection of the president.

Has Many Drawbacks

Of the 272 members of the Progressive Party, at least about 50 to 60 will not run in the next election. As some of the candidate members may fail to be elected, the party hopes to have new men elected to fill such vacancies. Due to these facts, the party's campaign will not be carried out very smoothly even after it has appointed its president and thus the party is placed in a great disadvantage in starting its election campaign.

The Liberal Party is following a policy of recklessly selecting its candidates for election. The party fully realizes that even if it were able to become the first party in the House, it cannot undertake the administration of the State. Tsuruhei Matsuno, who is the campaign manager of the party, remarked that while political parties are eager to obtain administrative authority, no satisfactory parliamentary politics will come to Japan, that parties should first foster their strength and gather members, and that it is therefore a question of quality and not quantity. This is the election campaign platform of the party.

The Liberal Party is expected to have about 230 approved candidates in the coming election, and the number will reach 340 to 350 when those not confirmed by the party are included. The party's policy is to welcome candidates even though they may not have the possibility of election. Another particular feature of the party is that it has Hachiro Arita, former Foreign Minister, Yoshiyoshi Ando, former Director of the Political Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office, and many other men who were formerly connected with the Foreign Office. This is believed due to the connection of Dr. Hitoshi Ashida, present Welfare Minister.

The Social Democratic Party has as its election campaign manager Rikizo Hirano. He has already started selecting candidates. The slogan of the party is to appeal to the people with "Your one vote will decide your livelihood." The party will make very strict selection of its candidates, and will never recognize unconfirmed candidates. Already about 100 candidates have been selected. The party intends to have about one-third of its members elected in each election district.

Pushing Election Drive

The party looks for the best result in Tokyo, Osaka and Hyogo, in which it will have candidates numbering one-half of the members to be elected in each district. Also Niigata, Fukushima and Aichi are districts where the party has much confidence. The Social Democrats are considering campaign plans to gain a great success in Akita, Yamanashi, Gumma, Kagawa, Kyoto and Gifu, which are famous with their history of disturbances caused by farmers' unions.

Meanwhile the Nippon Cooperative parts held its inauguration ceremony on December 18 and immediately decided upon its election campaign policy. It intends to have 100 candidates with its background of former agricultural and fishery unions. Special importance is given by the party to the Hokkaido because of its relation with Torizo Kurosawa, and there it intends to have ten candidates.

The Communist Party that issued a statement on December 17 on the general election and the suicide of Prince Fumimaro Konoye, has appointed Shigenori Kuroki and seven others on the election campaign committee. The party is negotiating with its 103 members to be become candidates for election and many have given their consent.

A total of 58 slogans have been selected by the party mostly closely related to every-day life, such as the solution of the food problem and improvement of the people's living standard.

The Communists are also planning to launch a nationwide campaign to completely check on the war responsibility, simultaneously with the election drive.

They believe no large sum will be necessary for the election campaign and that the funds can be collected as donations from among the workers, farmers and small salaried class throughout the country.

New Rules for House Election Campaigns Are Listed in Newly Passed Election Law

According to the new Election Law of the House of Representatives promulgated Monday, control on the election campaign has been greatly modified. The outstanding points in the new regulations are as follows:

Campaign headquarters may be established up to five for one candidate.

The distribution and posting of campaign literature are restricted as follows:

1. Distribution cannot be made except through mail. But announcements of campaign meetings may be run as newspaper advertisements or leaflets inserted in newspapers.
2. Posters, bills and other announcements of campaign headquarters or campaign meetings may only be used at such meetings.
3. Posters, bills, or other literature announcing campaign meetings cannot be placed within three cho from the entrance of polling stations on the day of election.
4. Land and buildings owned by others cannot be used, without permission, for displaying posters and bills.

In literatures announcing campaign meetings only the date, time, place, speakers, subjects of speeches, names of candidates and organizations supporting them can be mentioned.

Posters announcing campaign meetings should not be larger than 82.2 mm long, 55 mm, wide, or the size of a newspaper page.

Greetings after the election in regard to the results are restricted as follows:

1. No personal call on voters is allowed.
2. No distribution to voters or posting of literature is allowed except personally written letters, less than 200 posters for one candidate or letters replying to congratulations or greetings.
3. Newspapers and magazines cannot be used.
4. No election celebration meetings or other meetings are allowed.
5. Gathering of many persons, processions of motor cars in formation or any other such demonstrations are allowed.

SITTING IN ON THE DIET

At the outset of the plenary session of the House of Peers held Monday afternoon, a motion to present a letter of condolence to the late Prince Fumimaro Konoye was introduced by Prince Kuniyuki Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers, and approved.

The three Government bills, which had been approved and sent to the Upper House by the House of Representatives, were introduced and unanimously approved. The three bills included that calling for revision of the Salt Monopoly Law, that providing for the creation of Trade Funds and one other bill.

Then four bills, which also had been sent from the Lower House were introduced and unanimously approved. The bills included that calling for revision of the Agriculture Organization Law and that providing for revision of the Marine Product Industry Organization Law.

Minister of Commerce and Industry, Sankuro Ogasawara, in reply to an interpellation at the Budgetary committee of the House of Peers, revealed that Japan was permitted to produce 1,500 automobiles per month including both trucks and passenger cars.

He further disclosed that the production of automobiles for the month of October was 550 cars while in November it dropped to 350. For December, he estimated that the production would go up to around 600 cars.

Meanwhile, Minister Ogasawara promised to ask the Allied Headquarters for permission to produce small types of passenger automobiles such as the "Datsun" which were widely used in Japan before the war.

Surrender of Japanese arms and ammunition to the Allied occupation forces will be completed some time next March, Lieutenant General Mamoru Hara, Vice-Minister of the First Demobilization Ministry, told the plenary session of the Upper House Budget Committee on Monday

According to General Hara, a total 8,922 aircraft, 3,113 tanks and 2,300 tractors have so far been surrendered in the Japanese homeland alone. Other weapons surrendered up to now include:

More than 10,000 field pieces, 40,000 automatic fire arms, 1,310,000 rifles, 300,000,000 rounds of rifle ammunition, and 140,000 rounds of artillery ammunition.

The First Demobilization Vice-Minister further revealed that the Japanese Army, at the time of the war's end, hold in its possession some 7,600,000 military clothes, both winter and summer, of which some 1,750,000 more sold to civilians, the remainder being delivered to the Allied authorities.

He also disclosed that at the time the war ended, the Japanese Army possessed some 7,700,000 army blankets, of which about 2,200,000 pieces were given away to demobilized servicemen and some 1,000,000 more sold to civilians, with the remaining 4,500,000 pieces turned over to the Allied authorities.

According to General Hara, a total of 9,796 motor trucks were in the possession of the Japanese Army when the war ended, of which 1,054 were sold to civilians and the remaining 8,742 surrendered to the Allied forces.

He added that most of those articles turned over to the Allied side were again handed over to the Home Ministry to be made available to civilians.

TOYODA REFUTES REPORT

Says He Was for Ending the War At Pre-Surrender Talks

Refuting the report in a recent issue of the "Yoron" (Public Opinion) regarding the Cabinet meeting held on August 9 and the Imperial Council held on August 14 to discuss the Potsdam Proclamation, Teijiro Toyoda, then Munitions Minister, told the Nippon Times on December 16 that at both meetings he espoused the ending of the war by accepting the Potsdam Proclamation.

Toyoda said, "As far as it concerns myself, the fact is contrary to what was reported. I was not for continuing the war and I supported the proposal advanced by the Foreign Minister.

BIG BONUS SET FOR POLICE

Were Given 650 to 700 Per Cent of Wages, Tuesday

For the first time in the history of the Metropolitan Police, guardians of the law who have been notoriously underpaid were given a 650 per cent to 700 per cent bonus on Tuesday.

Since basic wages are low, and commodities high and considering it is given only once a year, the boost does not come to such a dizzy figure but compared to the paltry 200 per cent bonus the policemen used to get, it is undoubtedly a marked raised. It will also without doubt prove a blessed tonic for perking up the sapping strength of the police.

German Population Data

A provisional census taken in the four occupied zones of Germany shows that Germany's population now stands at 65,286,000, according to a Melbourne broadcast on Sunday. Totals for the various zones are: British area, 22,043,000; Russian, 19,693,000; United States, 17,156,000; and French, 6,693,000. At the outbreak of the war, the population of the Greater Reich, including the Sudetenland and Austria, was 79,576,000.

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Vital Task Ended By Diet, Tuesday; Main Bills Passed

(Continued from Page 1)

development of democracy, respect for personal rights, and establishment of a peaceful government, and efforts for this object should be done voluntarily and positively by the people. The people of Japan must establish a peaceful State with a high cultural standard, giving up any idea of revenge. The barbaric acts committed during the war are regrettable, he said.

Then, in answer to Shigeru Eguchi, Progressive, the Prime Minister said that it is desirable to adopt a planned method for Japan's reconstruction. The diplomatic organs of Japan cannot be closed up, he said, they should give constant efforts to maintain understanding with other peoples.

Regarding Shintoism, Education Minister Maeda said that spiritually the Japanese people must have something to lead them, but Shinto as an aid to militarism must be rejected. Shinto must exist as a pure religion based on its long traditions, he said.

Hisatomo Hamada, Independent, critisized the inefficiency of the police force, and Tetsutaro Hamano, questioned the government on the report that former Foreign Minister Shigemitsu had received ¥25,000,000 from the Nanking Government.

Parliamentary Foreign Vice-Minister Ken Inukai said that the matter was now under investigation. He stated that he had heard that Mr. Shigemitsu would like to explain his position if the war responsibility investigations organ is to take up the matter, and that he was studying a means for bringing a libel suit against the one who started the rumor. Inukai further said that since the failure of German Ambassador Trautman to mediate between Japan and China at the time of the Manchurian Incident, the civil officials of Japan have become powerless even in the domestic political field, and it will be seen how politically meaningless it is for the Chinese leaders to bribe Mr. Shigemitsu, he replied.

Akiyoshi Tajiri, Foreign Office representative, replying to Takechiyo Matsuda, Progressive, on the function of the Central Liaison Office, declared that the Office, at first a small organization, was expanded to the present setup about two months ago as its former organization proved insufficient to deal with the affairs with which it was charged. He explained that the staff of the same Office included not only Foreign office officials but men from all circles concerned, adding that gradual improvement has been carried out in the operation of the organization.

Pointing out that the Office was unable to carry out all the laison work with the Allied Headquarters, Taijiri said individual Government Ministries were separately engaged in the business concerning the relations with SCAP, as, for example, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry was dealing with matters regarding foodstuffs and the Commerce and Industry Ministry on import and export. Tajiri asserted that the contact with SCAP was improving but added that he believed there was still more to be desired in this regard.

Testifying on the same question, Ken Inukai, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, stated that he intended to ask more civilian experts to work for the Liaison Office as advisers. Inukai indicated that in the course of contact with the Allied Headquarters, the Japanese officials have recently become more efficient in understanding what SCAP really means and wants. He attributed the mistakes and misunderstanding hithterto experienced in the relations between the Office and the Allied Headquarters to technical failures and the tardiness on the part of the Japanese officials concerned in the march toward democracy. "We often failed to keep up with the suggestions of the Allied authorities," Inukai explained. "This has resulted in the failure on our part to carry out what SCAP intended to be done and, thus, the latter, growing impatient, has issued directive after directive," said the Parliamentary Foreign Vice-Minister.

Some more discussions were made between the committeemen and the Agriculture and Forestry Minister and then the committee approved the Government bill.

Besides, the Lower House Recommendations Committee, meeting at 10 a.m. studied and approved two recommendations on increased production of soyabeans in Japan Proper and on educational renovation.

3 CANDIDATES APPOINTED

Toilers Party Picks Mikami, Kurasawa and Yasui

The Kinro Taishuto or Toilers Mass Party, one of the Rightest organizations which mushroomed on the political field following the surrender, has decided to run three candidates for the forthcoming general elections.

The Rightist political party is headed by Seiji Mikami, former munitions industrialist, and took the lead recently in advancing a proposal for formation of a united front of the rightist organizations in the "war against huger."

The three candidates for the general elections selected by the party include Mikami, who will run in the Second Tokyo constituency, Kinji Kurasawa, chief secretary of the party who will stand as a candidate in the First Tokyo Constituency, and Risaku Yasui, member of the standing committee of the party, who will appear in the Kanagawa Constituency.

Anti-Malaria Drug Found

Kyodo-USIS

NEW YORK, December 15.—The Wall Street Journal has reported a new anti-malaria drug called metachloridine, which is believed to be more effective than either quinine or atabrine.

U.S. Military Maps Shown

Kyodo-USIS

NEW YORK, December 15.—The first public showing of U.S. army and navy maps that helped win the war has opened in the New York public library.

Medical Use of Uranium

Kyodo-USIS

ROCHESTER, December 15.—The New York Times has reported on medical benefits possible from chain reaction of uranium which is expected to be a source of progress in the discovery of the nature of cancer and its treatment.

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Name of Lone Survivor Who Took Part In Pearl Harbor Raid in Midget Sub Bared

The Japanese navy officer who took part in the midget submarine raid in Pearl Harbor on December 8, 1941, and was captured while unconscious to become No. 1 Japanese war prisoner in the Pacific war is Navy Second Sub-Lieutenant Kazuo Sakamaki, revealed a Kyodo report recently from Tokushima, Shikoku, the officer's native place.

Sakamaki participated in the Pearl Harbor attack together with nine other Navy men who manned the five midget underseacraft and was taken prisoner, severely wounded and unconscious, after his submarine had run aground on the shore in the harbor.

The officer is the second son of Sozaburo Sakamaki, 60, former school principal and now a farmer, at No. 30, Baba, Hayashi-cho, Awa-gun, Tokushima Prefecture. He was born on November 18, 1918, finished the course of the Naval Academy in August, 1940 and was on the Special Service Ship, Chiyoda, after he was appointed a Second Sub-Lieutenant in April, 1914.

The father of the officer appeared rather reluctant to talk when interviewed by Kyodo. "I have nothing to talk about," he declared. The father said he thought it proper to discuss the matter only after he has received some official notice from the Second Demozilization Ministry. He expressed his hope that official announcement will be made as early as possible.

The father recalled that on January 21, 1942, he received a letter from Second Sub-Lieutenant Mitsuo Sakashita, his son's classmade, saying that Kazuo took part in the Pearl Harbor attack and died heroically. On the following day, the father was visited by an officer of the Navy Personnel Department of Takamatsu who told him that an official cable on his son's death in action had been received.

On March 3, a Captain Ishikawa of the Navy Ministry Personnel Department called on Sakamaki and told him that the previous notification had been cancelled as later investigations showed that nothing definite was known as to his son's death. The captain promised to notify Sakamaki as soon as confirmed report was available and asked the latter to keep silent on the matter. On March 6, the exploits were announced together with the group citation granted them.

Sakamaki expressed his gratitude for the kind treatment which the American authorities have reportedly given his unfortunate son. He described his son as a "taciturn, warm-hearted and strong-willed" man. Although he expected criticisms against his son, Sakamaki was satisfied with the fact that Kazuo apparently has done his best as a Japanese subject in observance of the Navy's order. "Whether he is dead or alive does not change this fact," Sakamaki asserted.

SUPPORTS BIRTH CONTROL

Novelist Sees It's Only Way to Solve Food Problem Here

The only way to solve the food problem is to adopt birth control so that Japan's population will be reduced to 50,000,000, stated Kan Kikuchi, noted popular novelist.

Denying rumors that he may run as a candidate in the forthcoming general election from Kanagawa Prefecture his native place, Kikuchi further said," I am not intending to become a candidate. As I am not a politician, I have no definite policy, but from now no, I think all civilized people should have some connection with political movements.

"The establishment of a democratic country is impossible unless the food problem is solved," continued the novelist, declaring," the best way to solve the pending issues is to adopt birth control. Japan as a highly civilized country cannot be established unless the food situation becomes better."

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Coal Output Reports Demanded by Allies

SCAP Takes Steps Due to Dissatisfaction of Nippon Government's Action

Dissatisfied with the Japanese Government action taken in connection with the production of coal directed by SCAP, the Allied Supreme Headquarters, last week, again ordered the Government to submit periodic reports on coal production.

The new directive ordered that the first report, covering the first ten days of this month, will be submitted to SCAP not later than December 15 by the Government representative who will be able to discuss the overall aspects of the coal production problem and to give to the Allied officials definite and authoritative guarantees of the positive action on the part of the Imperial Government to insure the required coordination between the various Ministries concerned.

The reports on coal production will be presented to SCAP covering each 10-day period of the month on the basis of the three information, namely, (a) actual production for the 10-day period, (b) stockpiles on the tenth day, and (c) daily average for the 10-day period of the number of persons actually engaged in coal-mining activity. In addition the net gain or loss in laborers for the 10-day period will be shown.

Enemy Nationals Restricted

The Japanese Government was ordered by Supreme Headquarters last week to impose sharp restrictions on nationals of countries with which the United Nations have been at war.

The directive ordered that the diplomatic and puppet diplomatic staffs of these countries, except the Thailand diplomatic staff, and those already in custody, be established and maintained on a standard ration system in places to be reported to GHQ; that they be restricted to the area of their abode, and that they be treated in accordance with international usage pending determination of their official status.

Other nationals of such countries were ordered restricted to the prefectures in which they are living; registered by the Japanese, with full information on each individual submitted to GHQ, including information on his reason for being in Japan, and membership in the Nazi Party in the case of German nationals.

Protecting Nippon Nationals

Concerning relations with foreign diplomats in this country, SCAP on December 8 directed the Japanese Government that official communications dealing with pending questions or with routine functions of protection of Japanese nationals in neutral countries, which the Government wishes to transmit to the neutral governments or their representatives, will be delivered to the Allied Supreme Headquarters through the usual channel, for transmittal sufficient copies to permit necessary distribution.

It is also directed that the Japanese Government will not be relieved from its responsibility to provide suitable quarters, fuel, subsistence, medical and other care to foreign diplomats on the standard scale and in accordance with international customs in connection with the treatment of foreign diplomats staying in Japan.

Disapproves Relief Funds

The Allied Supreme Headquarters on December 3 disapproved the Japanese Government's request for permission to send relief funds for the Japanese nationals residing in Southern Korea.

No Discrimination Allowed

No discrimination will be exercised or permitted by the Japanese Government for or against any worker either in private or Government work, in wages, hours of working conditions by reason of nationality, creed or social status, it was directed by SCAP in a memorandum dated November 28.

Korean, Formosan and Chinese nationals who elect to remain in Japan rather than to accept repatriation will be guaranteed the same rights, privileges and opportunities in employment as are extended to the Japanese people in comparable circumstances.

In these circumstances, Koreans, Formosans and Chinese awaiting repatriation will be furnished opportunities to work for the Allied Occupation Forces without discrimination and all such workers must be paid by the Japanese Government at the same rates as Japanese laborers and will be extended all benefits granted to the Japanese working for the occupation forces.

Therefore, the Government was directed to revoke, rescind and abrogate all laws ordinances, rules, regulations and enactments of any kind or character which provide preferential employment and educational opportunities for demobilized military personnel solely on the basis of military service.

Blackmarket Venders at Shimbashi, Asakusa, Shinjuku Doing Thriving Business Every Day

The open markets, selling food and goods at blackmarket prices in various parts of Tokyo, are doing a tremendous amount of business, venders at the three main selling center of Shimbashi, Asakusa and Shinjuku taking in an aggregate total of ¥1,265,000 daily.

Selling their wares like hotcakes, at sky-high prices, the venders average from ¥500 to ¥700 a day in sales at these three "yami-ichi" centers.

Business is booming in the Asakusa area, the gathering place of the hoi polloi, where total sales daily register ¥560,000—which is no small potatoes even if it is Yen. The some 800 venders operating around the Kannon Temple compounds and Asakusa Park hit the top Tokyo average of ¥700 in sales.

Here there is on jolly-faced doughnut seller, who reputedly takes in One Grand per day, just by selling miniature doughnuts, five for ¥10.

In the burned-out area around Shinjuku Station, another thriving blackmarket center, there are about 500 venders selling food behind makeshift stands or no stands at all. These venders average ¥500 daily, in takes ,for a grand total ,of ¥250,000 per day for the Shinjuku blackmarket. The numerous fish venders, lugging their odoriferous wares all the way from Chiba via electric trains, are said to garner a daily total of ¥50,000 through their sales.

At the Shimbashi blackmarket center, located near the station, a total of about 700 venders gather to sell their wares daily. With each vender selling an average of ¥650 worth of peanuts, boiled squid, sukiyaki or what have you to the eagerly buying public, the daily Shimbashi turnover amounts of ¥455,000.

As the increasing number of venders has caused the areas allowed by the police for venders to be over-run by sellers, not to mention buyers, the police have asked the leaders of the venders to keep order in the market places.

These "black-market bosses" make the rounds, and collect ¥1 daily from each food seller as "protection" which insures the latter his spot in the market place.

Despite the big sales registered, however, net profits seem to be comparative small. One Asakusa potato bread vender, when questioned, pointed out that sweet potatoes cost him ¥90 per bale of about 120 pounds, while one kan (about ten pounds) of flour necessary for his product sets him back about ¥110. With an added expenditure for fuel entailed, he claimed he could only make a profit of 50 sen on each roll of bread, selling at three for ¥10.

Asked just why they are in the blackmarket food selling business, a gluten vender and the jolly doughnut man who rakes in ¥1,000 per day; answered: "Right now, you can't find a job paying well enough to eat on any place. Well, we're going to stay in the blackmarket business for a while." They laughingly added, however, that in so doing, "we really haven't anything evil in mind.'

Police Set to Check Crime Wave in Tokyo

Alert System Is Enforced—7,000 Plainclothes Men Put on Duty

To arrest the daily mounting crime wave that is sweeping the metropolis, a special one-month alert system was enforced from Saturday while the year-end emergency alert system will be revived for the first time in four years by Chief of the Metropolitan Police Takano. About 7,000 plainclothes men will cover every corner of the this period and enforce strict vigicity from 6 p.m. to 2 a.m. during vigilance over the metropolis.

Meanwhile, the system of nightwatch will also be revived for maintenance of peace and public order. The police will give their aid to nightwatchmen. They will, of course, not be allowed to carry swords on firearms but two nightwatchmen working together may each carry batons. If they feel that anyone out late at night seems suspicious the nightwatchmen are entitled to question them but they must not overstep their privilege in questioning without due reason.

In spite of the stricter watch, cases of thefts continue. Breaking into the house of Kiyoko Nakatani at 321 Nishi Shibaura, Shiba-ku, a man around 24 or 25 with a white speck in his eye threatened Mitsuo Kawakami, 45, living with the family and after stealing a Swiss watch escaped.

However, the police were successful in rounding up Monday a gang of seven counterfeit youths who had been fleecing money and goods from persons buying from American soldiers. Catching Ikuzo Yokoyama, 18, clerk, residing at 25 of 1-chome Hongo Dori, Nakano-ku, one of the gang brazenly pretending to be a policeman, forced the victim to give up ¥363 in cash, his overcoat, wristwatch and a railway pass. The overcoat and wristwatch were disposed of by the gang in a side-street off Hibiya while they divided the loot in cash among themselves.

RADIO PROGRAM

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19

ARMED FORCES RADIO NETWORK
Tokyo Key Station WVTR

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(Shows in CAPS produced in the Tokyo studios)

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Local (1260 kcs.)

0630—Music; 0645—Talk; 0700—Music; 1700—Young Men and Students' Hour; 1730—Music; 1800—News; 1815—Current topics; 1830—Women's Hour; 1900—Naniwabushi; 2030—Light Music; 2100—Diet Hour.

'SPEED LOTTERY' BEGINS

Tickets Cost ¥2; 1st Prize Is ¥100 And 10 Cigarettes

With the aim to check inflation, "Haotkuji" or the so-called "Speed Lottery" tickets were placed on sale from Monday at various department stores in the Keihin district by the Finance Ministry and the Hypothec Bank of Japan.

A great number of pursuers of good fortune thronged in front of the various department stores from early morning, awaiting the start of the "Speed Lottery" sale. The new lottery is featured by a speedy drawing system, by which the result of the drawing is immediately known and the prizes handed to the winners on the spot.

The new lottery-ticket is being sold at ¥2 each. The first prize entitles the lucky winner to ¥100 and 10 cigarettes, the second prize ¥20 and 10 cigarettes, the third prize ¥3 and the fourth prize 10 cigarettes.

The lottery is reported to be commanding a good sale. It is understood that in the six biggest cities excepting Tokyo and Yokohama, the selling of the new lottery-tickets will be delayed a few days due to the delay in printing.

Teidai President Named

Shigeru Minamihara, dean of the Law Department of Tokyo Imperial University, has been appointed president of the institution succeeding Dr. Shozo Uchida, it was announced Friday.

Disapproves Transactions

SCAP in its directive on December 14 disapproved transactions in Japan in shares and debentures issued by companies having their head offices outside of the Japanese home islands.

Idle Men Threaten Economic Collapse

High Living Costs Force Unemployed to Seek Black Market Fortunes

The tide of unemployment is surging higher and higher with increasing crescendo and is about to dash and break down the economic security of savings and retirement allowances, according to the Tokyo Shimbun. Undercurrents and murmurings of the flood tide are being heard already in all the national labor offices. Gradually the people who have had no interest in finding work because of ample money on hand realize that with this money slipping through their fingers like water through a sieve, they must take a new view of life and begin work.

Some of the estimated 600,000 unemployed in the Tokyo area are working at good wages and good food with the occupation army and in mines. The rest so far have been loath to work complaining that the existing standard of wages is insufficient for living at present, that they have not enough food to work nor houses to rest in, that there is no likely work with the capitalists biding time to start some suitable enterprise, and so forth and so on. These people ironically enough have opened up open market stalls catering their wares to the people at high prices.

A rough survey of the unemployed and their circumstances in the various prefectures revealed interesting facts. In Kanagawa, of the 207,872 demobilized servicemen, roughly 40 percent are still idle. The remaining 60 percent have either reverted to farming or to their former jobs.

How Do They Eat?

On the estimate that 30 percent have gone back to farming, only 2,000 demobilized soldiers actually have found work. Then how do they manage to eat when each soldier was given only about ¥400 or ¥500, not exceeding ¥1,000 at the most, and when they must, like the factory workers, get commodities at blackmarket prices? Furthermore, even when there have been more than 8,000 requests for workers by factories, applicants have been remarkably few. Though they are idle, they are unwilling to get to work because they cannot maintain living costs with the income they will get.

Idle though they may be in the sense that they have no regular work, however, they make much more than the ordinary salary man. When requests come for workers from the U.S. 8th Army only about 85 percent of the required number can be scurried together.

Of the approximate 120,000 demobilized in Chiba Prefecture, only a mere handful have found work through regular labor offices and in each case the number of applicants did not come up to the required number. However a great number of men have found employment privately in office work, factories, and agriculture. Still the idle number 16,500, the majority of whom deal in blackmarketing.

Deals in Black Market

According to the investigations of Gumma Prefecture, ex-servicemen and demobilized factory hands here total 254,200. In the post rehabilitation program, 93,500 have turned farmers, while 57,538 have returned to their old work. But on the other hand, the majority of the 22,540 still without work are aggravating inflation with the sale and purchase of blackmarket goods.

In Ibaraki Prefecture the outlook is a little different with the majority of the 230,000 demobilized workers being absorbed into the agriculture field so that, temporarily at least, they wil not be thrown out on the streets without work. However with the slack season facing the farms, it will be a different story for each household. Of the 30,000 recognized as unemployed here the majority have now spent about all the cash they had at the time of demobilization. Without making an effort to find work they have fallen to leading either a vagrant life or carrying on blackmarket business.

All these demobilized workers appear to have no political consciousness. They lead a day to day life with no definite plans, surprisingly unconcerned over land issues or the food situation.

Saitama which boasted itself as an industrial prefecture with 3,000 armament factories produced 156,354 unemployed at the end of war as against the 230,729 employed during the war. Even though 60,000 of the unemployed were girls who returned to their homes, there still would be 90,000 jobless, with the number swelling by 10,000 after the soldiers return. Only 456 factories of the 3,000 have reconverted to peacetime activities and at present it is not known when the others may be reconverted, if at all.

Work on New Ise Shrines Stopped by His Majesty To Ease People's Plight

His Majesty the Emperor has ordered the postponement of the removal ceremony of the Ise Grand Shrines to new shrines in view of the current plight of the people. Prime Minister Baron Shidehara, following an audience with His Majesty on Wednesday, immediately took necessary steps to carry out the Imperial order. The work on the new shrines which the order stopped is already half finished, the work having begun in 1941 with a budget of ¥19,000,000, and was slated to be completed in 1949.

(From very early times it has been the custom to raze the Shrines every 20 years and to erect new ones on adjacent plots preserved for the purpose, the old buildings being cut up into thousands of charms for sale to pilgrims.)

Cooperative Union Created

The inaugural meeting of the Federation of the Central Livelihood Cooperative Union of West Tokyo which incorporates all cooperative unions that have been formed along the Chuo Line was held from 10 a.m. Sunday at the Nakano Ward office building. With Itaru Nii, chairman of the committee, and other representatives from various unions present, future policies and course of operation were discussed.

PEERS VICE HEAD RESIGNS

Count Sakai Relinquishes Post; Marquis Tokugawa Also Quits

All titled members of the Upper House who were designated war crime suspects by the Allied Headquarters have finally decided to resign as members of the House of Peers, it was learned Monday.

The decision was reached following the announcement made by the Imperial Household Ministry that His Imperial Majesty had accepted the resignation of Baron Iwakusu Ide.

Count Tadamasa Sakai submitted his resignation on December 16 before proceeding to Sugamo Prison. The Count held the post of vice-president of the House of Peers.

It was also learned that Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa, member of the House of Peers, on Monday, seceded from the Kayokai and became an Independent. The Marquis, it is understood, took the step to facilitate his political activities as an adviser to the Social Democratic Party.

More MP's Resign Seats

The Imperial Household Ministry announced on December 15 that His Imperial Majesty had accepted the resignation of Baron Iwakusu Ide as a member of the House of Peers. Announcement was also made the same day by the House of Peers of the acceptance of resignations of Naoki Hoshino, former Cabinet Secretary, and Yoshisuke Ayukawa, president of the Nissan Company. All three were recently designated as war crime suspects by the Allied Headquarters.

Last week the Upper House announced the resignations of Koki Hirota, former Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, Kisaburo Ando former Home Minister, and Inosuke Furuno, former president of the defunct Domei News Agency, had been accepted by His Imperial Majesty. The three were designated war crime suspects and are now in Sugamo prison.

It was also disclosed that Diet member Shinzo Ihai of the House of Representatives handed in his resignation on December 13 to the Speaker of the House for "certain reasons resulting from the termination of the war."

Imai, who belongs to the Independents' club, was elected from Yamanashi Prefecture on recommendation of Hideki Tojo four years ago.

Cavalry Squadron Cited

WITH THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION IN TOKYO, December 13.—The Unit Citation has been awarded the 7th Cavalry Regiment's 2nd Squadron for cracking the Shimbu Line near Antipolo, Luzon, Major General William C. Chase, Commanding General of the 1st Cavalry Division announced today. The squadron was reinforced during the battle by units from the 99th Field Artillery Battalion, 1st Medical Squadron, 603rd Tank Company and auxiliary outfits of the 7th Cavalry Regiment.

Trains Use Pine Root Oil

Pine root oil is being used for running trains between Sendai and Yamagata from December 15. The mixture of 20 per cent of coal produced in the Hokkaido and lignite coal spirinkled with pine root oil is said to be as effective as 100 per cent coal.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19, 1945

For the People

An Allied directive last Thursday called for the Japanese Government to set up a broad relief program to provide food, clothing, housing, medical care, financial aid, and welfare services to the unemployed this winter. That this action is gratefully welcomed by the Japanese people goes without saying. It calls for just the sort of thing which the Japanese public has been clamorously demanding from the Government, but to little avail. The Allied order, permitting of no evasion or delay, will undoubtedly produce results where the demand of the Japanese public got only a half-hearted response.

The question naturally arises as to why it was necessary for the Allied authorities to issue this directive. Why could not the Japanese Government have taken the proper steps in response to the demands of its own people, or better yet, have taken action on its own initiative, without waiting for an Allied order? The need for relief has certainly been obvious without any need for the Allies to call attention to it.

Yet, the Government has been debating about a new Constitution, about revision of the election laws, about building new dams to create employment, and about almost everything under the sun, but has been doing precious little to relieve the pressing destitution among the homeless, hungry, and indigent masses. With winter already here, the coming few months are bound to entail unimaginable suffering for altogether too large a part of the population, but the Government's practical measures have been tragically inadequate although its long range paper plans are excellent. It is well to make plans to send a tubercular patient to a sanitarium, but when he has been hit by a truck it is more urgently necessary first to patch up his broken bones than to think about the sanitarium. The Government seems to be so interested in effecting a fundamental cure of the chronic ills of the country that it fails to realize that the country is in the meantime bleeding to death from an accident.

To be sure, in all fairness, it must be recognized that the Government has not been altogether idle; it has been making attempts in the right direction, and its intentions have been admirable. It must be recognized that under the difficult conditions which exist today, a successful relief program is a herculean task. But even then, the results have been altogether too meager. Yet, it is a foregone conclusion that as the result of the Allied directive the Government will find means to do much more than it has been doing before.

Why is it that a thing which is too difficult to be done adequately when demanded by the Japanese public nevertheless becomes suddenly possible when ordered by the Allied authorities? In the case of almost every directive issued by the Allied Headquarters, the story has been the same. Something which the Japanese Government had been intending to do right along and which demands urgently to be done somehow doesn't seem to get done. But the Allied authorities issue a directive setting a time limit. And presto! The Japanese Government immediately proceeds to run around in an unaccustomed frenzy and in no time at all the thing is done. Why can the Allies get action from the Japanese Government when the Japanese public can get no similar response?

The answer is simpie. The Japanese Government is afraid of the Allied authorities who possess power, but the Japanese Government is not particularly afraid of the Japanese people who possess virtually no power. This is not an evidence of an unusual moral degradation on the part of the Japanese Government; it is the common characteristic of practically all governments. Governments perform their functions well when there is a power which they fear propelling them to action. In the absence of such a power, governments usually find their difficulties too much for them. Such a power need not, of course, be a foreign army of occupation. In fact it is a pretty miserable country which must rely on a foreign army to furnish this power. The power should be generated from within.

Such a power will be created domestically in Japan when the people gain greater political rights and learn how to exercise their rights. Then the people will come to constitute a power which the Government will fear, and the Government will proceed to react as promptly to the people's wishes as it now responds to the Allies' directives. When the people come to possess the right to elect representatives completely responsible to them and come to possess the right to turn out of office any official who does not carry out the public will, then the Government will indeed become the servant of the people and will faithfully look out after their interests. But as long as the Government remains an arbitrary authority independent of public control, the welfare of the people stands in danger of being neglected.

The Allied army of occupation is not going to be here forever to see that the Japanese Government performs its functions properly and promptly. If there is to be a power to make the Government perform its functions properly and promptly after the occupation ceases, the Japanese people themselves must become that power. They can become that power only in so far as through the democratization of the nation they take over the direction of the Government themselves instead of leaving it to a self-appointed ruling class. Only a government of the people and by the people will be able to assure that it will be a government for the people.

READERS IN COUNCIL

Speeding Up Business

To the Editor:

It is nearly four months now since the termination of the war. At the very outset everyone was bewildered and did not know what to do, though theoretically he was fully convinced that the only duty imposed upon him was nothing else than the complete and satisfactory fulfilment of the Potsdam Declaration. The time of dismay and confusion is now over? and everything must be done with speed and efficiency. With this sole object in view, it goes without saying that all kinds of labor are not allowed to remain idle, but must be well coordinate without the least waste of time and energy. In other words, both officials and citizens must cooperate much more heartily than ever before, fully conscious of their role to play in their respective line of activity just as a player does his part well in a game. Is everything going on smoothly just at present? Is there no waste of time? Is there no effort exerted for nothing? Is there not intersectional strife still rampant in public and private organs? It is deplorable that there still remains very much to be desired. I will single out but an instance to clarify this point. When researches get under way, men of no experience from several different quarters gather around one and the same manufacturer or merchant, pouring down upon him a volley of questionnaries to his great embarrassment. To make the matter worse, one directive is followed by another in rapid sucession. Evidently there is close conection between these two. The same person at the target over again You can well imagine how immensely difficult it would be to scoop any satisfactory data, nay even a hint, from this half-irritated victim! Why not prearrangement among all the parties concerned? Why not minute and comprehensive plan at the very begininng?

During the war when Control Economy was in full swing, all industrialists large and small, from a prominent head of a big concern down to a young boss of a petty suburban factory, used to call on officials in charge for several days in succession. To have ten minutes talk, they had to keep standing long at the door, patiently waiting their turn. When ushered in they bowed to young officials fresh from school even at the risk of locing their faces. No effort was spared on their part in order to get a single sheet of government permit. Who can assure us that these people gentle and meek as lambs before officials, were not at bitterest enmity with them? Things are changed now. If ever the war reparations are to be fulfilled, both parties should come much closer, trusting each other and entirely free from suspicion and enmity.

A few words of advice. To Government officials: Do away with your age-long custom of looking down upon men of industry and commerce, but make good and positive use of their business experiences.

To men of commerce and industry: Do not humiliate yourselves before officialdom. Be liberal-minded enough to cooperate with officials and share the heavy burden incumbent upon all of us as a defeated nation. Do not keep them at a respectful distance but talk in good cheer with them as men on an equal footing, on whatever problems worthy of serious discussion. Isn't it sheer nonsense to surmise that intimacy engenders corruption? Much has been talked about "red-tape", "sectionalism', "shirking from responsibility" and what not. Is there anything more lamentable in the changing phase as now when nothing is more actutely wanted than "speed and accuracy"? Mutual respect and understanding is a keynote of speeding up business.

I. YAMANASHI

Tokyo Dec. 15.

PAYMENT OF COMPENSATIONS, TAXING OF WAR PROFITS, URGED

Government Need Not Go Back On Its Word If It Levies 100 Percent Retroactive Taxes

By SEIICHI TAKAHATA
Chairman Nissho Sangyo Co., Ltd.

I

Because the cost of the war is not yet known, and because reparations, payment of insurance money of larger sums, and indemnity for loss sustained through cancelled contracts declined value of locked up capital outlay promised by the Government have not yet been fixed, it is still mostly a matter for conjecture, but it can easily be imagined that the figures will attain astronomical heights.

1. Government Loan requiring Interest Payment.

War Bonds (cost of war) ¥120 billion. (mostly consumed and without material collateral backing)

Special War Frozen Deposit (Fire and Marine War Insurance)

¥50 billion. (Souvenir Deposit of materials destroyed or sunk by war)

Special War Frozen Deposit (Indemnity for munitions Industries)

¥50 billion (Indemnity for confiscation &/or destruction of home munitions and peace industrial plants by the Allies; fall in prices of fixed assets and indemnity for cancelled war contracts)

Special War Frozen Deposit (Compensation for confiscated Japanese property abroad)

¥100 billion. (chiefly land, property, investments, etc. in Korea, Formosa, Manchuria, China and the South Seas.)

Postal Deposit ....¥ 60 billion
Total .....¥380 billion

2. Those for which the Government is not required to pay interest.

Bank Deposit ......¥120 billion
Notes issued (home)..¥ 40 billion
Total ......¥160 billion
Grand Total ......¥540 billion

Of course the Bank and Postal Deposits amounting to some 180 billion absorb a greater portion of 120 billion national bonds issued and such like doubled items being intertwixed, the abovementioned figures will shrink considerably but the sum total will mount up to an astoundingly colossal figures all the same, especially so if we take into account, besides the above, such Government expenditures as further one time payment of pension, settlement of military scrips issued for purchases abroad by the army and navy, expense for demobilizing troops and cost of occupation by the Allied armies. The only capital that Japan possesses is the corporeal assets that remain in Japan Proper, and part of even those may at any time be subject to the Allies' appropriation for reparations. If those assets (corporeal and incorporeal assets that escaped bombing damage, and shipping still afloat plus home land value) can be assumed to be estimated at ¥200 billion at the present inflated valuation, then Japan has ¥200 billion tangible assets as against a ¥500 billion in the form of Loan, Deposit and Cash all in paper. It becomes evident that this will constitute a state of unbalanced, high and potentially strong concealed purchasing power, unaccompanied by material substance, presenting the most unhealthy financial condition imaginable. Therefore very careful consideration must be given to the question of munitions industries indemnity as also of forthcoming compensation by the Government for the reparations to the Allies out of the Japanese private assets at home and abroad and it is natural that there are scores of different opinions concerning this vital subject.

The Problem of Indemnification

Since the termination of the war the Government appears to be inclined either to reduce or defer payment of compensation for loss to the munitions enterprises, although during the war the Government had publicly undertaken by law or by other means to meet its obligations. The former Finance Minister Tsushima, expressed an opinion in favor of compensating en bloc, but added that there might be difficulties in executing the promise in toto. The present Finance Minister Shibusawa, on assuming his portfolio, due probably to pressure from certain public opinion, is reported to have stated that although he would expedite compensation on the whole, all classes, in the present state of defeat, must be prepared to bear loss according to their capacity.

The newspapers, perhaps with the idea of flattering the masses, emphasize reduction or advocate that there is no necessity to carry out the Government's expressed promise. Prof. Hyoe Ouchi from an academic point of view also urged the Finance Minister over the radio, hinting at the impossibility of such an indemnity payment by pointing out the astronomical figures to which the Government obligation amounted.

The basis of opinion favoring reduction of indemnity can be summarized as follows:—

1. Through defeat in war, the State is on the verge of bankruptcy and in consequence contracts became unexecutable and therefore the settlement of debt is impossible.

2. The Government's public promise has been formulated into law, but its fulfilment depended on victory: in case of defeat like the present, such public obligation must automatically be annulled.

3. The execution of compensation promises is undesirable because it encourages vicious inflation.

4. The execution of compensation is apt to favor a certain section of the people unfairly, tending to create "lost-war-rich."

5. The munitions industries have been earning a fair amount of profit during the war, and, having provided amply for depreciation, the non-execution or reduction of compensation does not hit them very hard. They say the same remark is applicable to financial institutions cry for such compensation for fear of panic due to the possible. Government default or deduction therefore. From the masses point of view, there is naturally an aversion to compensating the munitions industries through sacrifice of the masses, however legal and reasonable it may be.

State Is Bankrupt

I will now try to express my views on each of these points.

1. Because we lost the war, it has become impossible and needless to compensate. Because of the biggest force majeur in the world, defeat in war, the State has become bankrupt and the execution of public promises is impossible These opinions quote analogously the case of temporary closure and compulsory general settlement of the stock exchange when unforeseen calamity of great magnitude occurs. However, in the case of the share market the dealing is between private parties, while the case of indemnity is State versus private persons; these two cases are not to be confused. The obligation of the State through war participated in by the entire nation is nothing but the obligation of the nation, and therefo the State is no less creditor than debtor, who can transfer the obligation to the entire nation.

In other words, such section of the nation has a right to receive compensation and are creditors of the State, but such an obligation of the State is the debt of the whole nation, and therefore the State has a dual personality, being at the same time debtor and creditor. Thus a distinct line must be drawn between the case of State compensation and stock exchange compulsory liquidation, wherein sellers and buyers, viz. creditors and debtors created through difference in prices, form only a part of a community and do not possess a dual personality. The State is a community of individual citizens, and therefore State bankruptcy can only be bankruptcy of the whole nation, and cannot be bankruptcy of a certain section of the people. Sacrifice should be fairly people. Sarifice should be afirly and universally borne

Even if the war was lost, as long as the Japanese national economy is assured of its continuity by the Potsdam Declaration, the entire nation can form a State as a peace-loving nation and therefore Japan will exist as a State and cannot go bankrupt. If we had lost our outer territories and their property, and had used up the entire assets at home, and moreover were compelled to pay reparations in kind through home production over and above that, then and in such cases only the State becomes bankrupt and the nation is wiped out, but the application of the Potsdam Declaration is not so ordained. Moreover, even from an ethical point of view such action as default of the Government promise is tantamount to seeking suicide of democracy.

2. One may say, the indemnity law was issued on the assumption of ultimate victory, but the munitions industries may have acquiesed to the Government order for expansion and creation on the strength of an assurance, written or otherwise, of compensation in the event of such a calamity as defeat Therefore, on defeat, the Government cannot evade the responsibility for the indemnification.

Matter of Book-Keeping

3. There is an argument that the execution of compensation will spur the augmenting of the already colossal figures and encourage vicious inflation. However, the majority of the compensation belongs to items already expended. In fact it is in most cases only a matter of book-keeping, the adjustment of debit and credit relation. The chief object is to help settle the credit and debit. Therefore inflation can mostly be checked. After the settlement of debit and credit, they can impose capital levy, even if such taxation involves various technical difficulties, to greatly reduce huge national debts. Radical increase in death duty is thinkable. Excess war profit can be squeezed back dated retroactively. Sale of state property to the public is another means. The prevention of inflation can be achieved by resorting to various drastic measures It is unnecessary to be taken aback by astronomical figures alone.

(To Be Continued)

PRESS COMMENT

PROCESS OF TRANSFORMATION

Tuesday, Dec. 18th, 1945

MAINICHI—Japan must accelerate the process of transformation. Japanese thought, culture, custom, and social organization built up in the three eras of Meiji, Taisho, and Showa must be subjected to this process without flinching. The structure built up in these eras may be said to have formed the basis of militarism, but this must be cast aside without hesitation, for the new Japan must be a cultural State to the marrow of her bones. The Japan of the past had indeed some strong points, but these points cannot serve as the basis of a new Japan, because of their undemocratic or unscientific character.

The starting point for the new Japan must be the thoroughgoing renunciation of her past. From this point of view, we have repeatedly urged the wholesale withdrawal of the leaders of militarist Japan, whether they are held directly responsible for the war or not. The process of transformation cannot be limited to politics, for the social, economic, and cultural structure must also be thoroughly reconstructed on a new basis. This process of transformation may cause friction in different circles, but the construction of a new Japan is a matter transcending profit and loss calculations. Only by surmounting difficulties in her way, can Japan rise as a country with a promise of the future, for, without the pangs of birth, there cannot be a new Japan.

The new Japan must be built up by the hands of new men. Old men stick to the past, and veterans cannot forget the good old days. Revolutionary changes have never been carried through by old men. The leaders of old Japan must therefore withdraw as quickly as possible, making way for new leaders who will carry out thoroughgoing reforms in all departments of national life. The present leaders of Japan cannot act, except when they are directed by the Allied Headquarters. Their passivity, which is extremely deplorable, comes from their reluctance to part with the past.

A Necessary Measure

The Government has now received an Allied directive for the abolition of State Shintoism. Since Japan is restarting on the basis of democracy, it must be said that the separation of the State and Shintoism is a necessary "scientific" measure. This does not mean a restriction on the freedom of conscience, and if Shintoism declines as the result of separation, that will prove that Shintoism was a cult forced upon the people. In connection with this problem, reexamination of Japanese history has become an important question, which must be taken up as soon as possible. The establishment of national history on a scientific basis is an essential condition for the new Japan, for the the Emperor-system and other problems rooted in the past are closely connected with the problem of national history.

The Government received an Allied directive not only on the separation of the State and Shintoism but also on the Farm Land Reform Bill and the Labor Union Bill. This state of affairs is not very creditable to the Government, so the process of transformation must be accelerated. The suicide of Prince Fumimaro Konoye has given an impetus for the process of transformation. He was one of the highest leaders during the past ten years. He committed errors of judgment in regard to political parties and the China policy, and he keenly felt his responsibility to the Imperial House and the people. His death must remind other leaders of their responsibility.

The old leaders are not fit to undertake the task of national regeneration. From such a point of view, the choice of a head for the Progressive Party should not be difficult.

ACTIVITIES OF LIBERALS IN DIET VIEWED WITH DISAPPOINTMENT

Clear-Cut Statements On Fundamental Issues Not Vague Pronouncements Desired

By MITSUAKI KAKEHI

When Baron Shidehara formed his cabinet with Shigeru Yoshida as Foreign Minister, some political observers knew that they could not be optimistic concerning the nation's future under the leadership of these two men. Shidehara and Yoshida are liberals, there can be no doubt of that, but their liberalism is somewhat confined to foreign policy, and their political and social views in general cannot be called anything else but conservative. A keen American correspondent recenly sized them up in that light.

A similar appraisal can also be made of such liberal members of Parliament as Ichiro Hatoyama of the Liberal Party and Takao Saito of the Progressive Party. These two men have clean records in respect to the Pacific war but this does not vouch for their progressive political and social outlook, for both of them had played leading roles in party politics. The persecution they suffered under the Tojo Government may have helped to temper their characters but it is doubtful if they have radically changed their political ideologies as is reflected in their Diet speeches.

Despite his earnest advocacy of democracy, Hatoyama's over-emphasis on social and political institutions "peculiar to Japan" is enough to make us suspicious of his stand. In this connection, it is recalled that this professed leader of the liberals was ore of the Mnisters of Education who dismissed progressive professors, form universities on the charge that they harbored ideas destructive to the national polity and institutions. When political leaders here lay stress on "Japanese type" of politico-social principles, which really are universal in nature, it means that they are not sufficiently open-minded to accept the laws of human social living as they are. In that case, there will always be a chance for reactionary elements to take advantage of that mental attitude.

State of Constant Change

No one will question the necessity of applying democratic principles to this country in a manner most suited to the state of things existing here, but it should be noted that what is generally believed to be a national characteristic or peculiarity is not so static as is generally understood. It is in a state of constant change in accordance with the law of evolution. To regard it as being fixed and static has been a basic mistake of the ultra-nationalists and militarists—a mistake responsible in large measure for bringing about the present plight of this country. The over-estimation of a nation's culture or institutions as the unique characteristic of that nation or race is dangerous as it develops easily into a self-conceited, exaggerated notion of superiority over others and this in turn breeds militarism in national culture.

This does not necessarily mean that Hatoyama and his Liberal Party will be nationalistic or militaristic in tendency, but we fear that their liberalism and apprehension of democracy cannot be a force strong enough to lead Japan along the road to democracy.

There was a time in this country when democratic forces appeared to have gained ground to the extent of overcoming the remnants of feudalistic militarism. However, the failure of the political leaders to grasp fully the new principles made possible the revival of militarism in a modern form.

Seek Constructive Views

Nor has Saito, who had been closely watched over by the militarists as a dangerous liberal, shown that he fully comprehends democratic principles. His fears over the extremist views on constitutional revision which he expressed in terms of an antiquated theory in the Diet sounded like an utterance by a party leader of bygone days in trying to check the rising tide of socialism. What the Japanese people desire to hear from political leaders is their statements on positive and constructive policies based on true democratic principles, unqualified and universal, but so far the Socialist leaders have not come up to the people's expectations.

In the Diet, Saito Nishio, a Socialist who rose from the ranks of the factory workers, strongly demanded that the Government adopt concrete plans to solve urgent social problems such as food, unemployment and others but from this it is difficult to form a definite idea of the political and social philosophy underlying his party's program.

Needless to say, the man in the street is not interested in the technicalities of social and political theories. He wants to know what the socialists basically stand for, since the general situation in this country today is such that nothing short of revolutionary changes in the political and social fields can save the nation. Just as the British people voted for labor in view of the serious postwar problems facing their country, the Japanese people are looking forward, though somewhat vaguely, to such radical changes in the political and social structure of the country. Should the Socialists fail to grasp this trend of thought, they will be throwing away a chance that will not come to them for some time to come.

Fully aware of the criticism, directed against them, the Socialists have attempted to define their stand on some vital questions, including the Tenno system. But the best that they have, done is only to give us the impression that they are trying to evade the issue rather than to clarify their position, by employing such circuitous expressions as "for the Imperial system with powers and prerogatives reduced in accordance with democratic principles." It is extremely difficult for the lay mind to grasp the purport of such a statement. It would be the best thing for them to make as few commitments as possible concerning vital questions in view of the pending general elections.

What the people desire to hear from the Socialists and other Liberals in the Diet is not statements on technicalities of forms of government but clear-cut pronouncements of their convictions on fundamental human rights. When their stand on these fundamental problems is clarified, there will be no further need for equivocal, time-wasting statemens.

Dr. Denton's Garden

By MORRIE LANDSBERG
Associated Press Correspondent

Dr. Mary Florence Denton, the 86-year-old American matriarch of Doshisha University, is thinking about a garden again.

It won't be like the one she used to have—a green, friendly arbor that set off her big western-style home on the campus. In those days she could go out and work at it herself. Today she is bedridden.

When we came to call on her in the book-filled place where she remained during the entire war, she put away the volume on "Typhoon Days in Japan" and talked about more than just her garden.

Age has dimmed her sight and hearing but the beloved missionary-teacher is still alert to what is going on in the world.

Of course she is saddened by the state of Japan—not because the country was forced to surrender but because the militarists had to get Nippon mixed up in war in the first place. To her, old Japan had beauty, charm and peace.

She is fervent in her feelings about the homeland she left in 1888 to accept a teaching job at Doshisha. "I love my America," she said. Washington and Lincoln are her great heroes, and she is reading the Declaration of Independence for the thousandth time.

"If you're born on the Fourth of July, as I was," she said, "you think all the celebrating is in your honor."

She was born at Snow Point, near Grass Valley, Calif., in the heart of the gold rush country. Her father was in the mining business and her mother's cousin, Harvey Strobridge, she said, was master of construction for the first transcontinental railroad.

Dr. Denton retired years ago as dean of the foreign faculty and head of the girls college at Doshisha, but she continued to be an important influence around the school. She also kept up her work as a missionary of the American Congregational Board.

The Japanese, knowing her former students included such notables as Prince Konoye, didn't disturb her during the war. Because of her illness, she was not interned with other Allied nationals.

Month after month, she lay on a cot beside a window looking out to her garden. The flowers and shrubs began to grow wild for lack of care, and then they all were pulled out to make way for vegetables.

The aged teacher adjusted the basket of books on her cot. "I'll have a garden again, wait and see. I want it to be finer than ever." She'll probably have it, too.